A DECLARATION

Of the Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT;

Concerning the Rise and Progresse of

The Grand Rebellion

IN

IRELAND

TOGETHER

With a multitude of *Examinations* of Persons of quality, whereby it may easily appear to all the World, who were, and still are the Promoters of that cruell and unheard of *REBELLION.*

With some Letters and Papers of great consequence of the Earl of *Antrims*, which were intercepted.

Also some *Letters of* MART, which were granted by the Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, &c. And likewise another from the Rebells in *Ireland*, who term themselves, *The* SUPREME COUNCEL *for the Catholique-Cause.*

ORdered by the Commons in Parl. That this Declaration, Examinations, and Letters, be forthwith printed and published: H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D.Com.

London, Printed for *Edw. Husbands*, and are to be sold in the Middle-Temple. July 1643.

Die Martis, 25 Julii, 1643.

IT is this day Ordered by the Houſe o *Commons*, That the Miniſters of ever Pariſh within the Kingdom, ſhall read th Declaration in their ſeverall *Churches* an *Chappels*, on the next Faſt day the ſame ſha come to their hands, after the ending of th firſt Sermon, and before the beginning o the next.

H. Elſynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com

A Declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament, &c.

THe COMMONS in Parliament do obſerve, that the grand Deſigne of altering Religion throughout His Majeſties Dominions, had a more ſpeciall influence in *Ireland*, as being more remote from view, and more propence to receive ſuch impreſſion, and therefore they think fit to call to minde (as introductive to that which follows) ſome particular footſteps, by which Popery hath been advanced, and true Religion diſcountenanced in that Kingdom, ſince the acceſſe of His Majeſtie to the Crown of *England*.

In the ſecond yeer of His Majeſties Raign, certain Propoſitions were ſet on foot in *Ireland*, the ſcope whereof was to fautour and indulge Popery in that Kingdom, as namely, to ſuſpend all proceedings againſt the Papiſts, for being marryed, or for procuring their children to be chriſtned by popiſh Prieſts, to allow the ſuing out of Liveries & *Outre Leſ-mains* by the Papiſts, without taking the Oath of Supremacie; with many like Priviledges to the Papiſts. The Deſigne being to

bring in a more publique Tolleration of the popiſh Religion in that Kingdom, for a ſum of Money to be paid to His Majeſtie for the ſame. Theſe Propoſitions and Deſigne were ſo groſſe and ſcandalous, that even the then Biſhops of *Ireland*, by a writing under their hands bearing date the 26 of November, 1626. did make a Proteſtation, ſetting forth how grievous a ſin it was to conſent to ſuch Tolleration of Popery, and that to grant it in reſpect of any Money to be given, were to ſet Religion to ſale, and withall, the ſouls of the people whom Chriſt hath redeemed with his precious blood. And that, as it was a great ſin, ſo they did conceive it of moſt dangerous conſequence, as by the ſaid Proteſtation herewith printed may appear: And although the Houſe of Commons in their Remonſtrance made in the third Yeer of His Majeſties Raigne, did truely informe that even then the Popiſh Religion was openly profeſt in every part of that Kingdome, that Monaſteries and Nunneries were then newly erected and repleniſhed, with men and women of ſeverall Orders, that this might prove of evill conſequence, if not ſeaſonably repreſſed, therefore moſt humbly beſought His Majeſty, to lay the ſerious conſiderarion thereof to His Royall and pious heart, and that ſome ſpeedy courſe might be taken for redreſſe therein; Yet how this faithfull and timely advice of the Biſhops of *Ireland*, and the Commons of *England* was followed, and what ſpeedy courſe was taken for redreſſe therein, will appeare by this which inſues. For,

See Folio 24.

IN the beginning of the Fourth yeer of His Majeſties Raigne, upon the agreement of certain Agents ſent from *Ireland* to His Majeſtie (all or moſt part of them being profeſſed Papiſts) theſe Propoſitions and Graces, with many like Additions, were granted and confirmed by His Majeſtie, in conſideration of One hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, to be levyed in three yeers upon the Kingdom in generall, as well upon the Proteſtants as upon the Papiſts: How great an encouragement to the Papiſts this was, and what an inſufferable preſſure to the Proteſtants, that beſides the illegall impoſing it upon them, without their conſent in Parliament, they muſt be compelled to purchaſe with their money, Tollerations and Immunities for the Papiſts, let even thoſe men judge who will be ſtiled the moderate and honeſt Proteſtants, whiles with all their faculties of body and minde, they ſtrive to advance Popery, and to root up the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject.

Many potent and notorious Papiſts have been created Peers by His Majeſtie, whereby the Votes of the Popiſh party in the Lords Houſe (too many before) are much encreaſed, and thoſe Papiſts become more powerfull and more exemplary in their reſpective countries, to the great encouragement and growth of Popery, and diſcouragement to the good people of that Kingdom.

That when by direction of the Lord Chancellor *Loftus*, and the Earl of *Cork*, then Lords Juſtices, proceedings were begun againſt the Papiſts, upon the Statute of 2 *Eliz.* for not coming to Church, and the Iudges in their circuits gave that Statute in charge, and Indictments were framed thereupon; directions were ſent from *England*, to ſuſpend and ſtay all proceedings upon that Statute, when by taking the penalty impoſed by that Statute being Nine pence, for abſenting from Church Sundayes and Holy-dayes, the poor Proteſtants there might have been eaſed of many heavie payments and Taxes which were after impoſed upon them, and the Papiſts either brought to conformity, or elſe kept ſo under, that this Rebellion, if not wholly prevented, yet could not have proved ſo Univerſall, and ſo bloody as now it is.

That,

That the late Earl of *Strafford* being the Kings Lieutenant there, did by his great Favorite Sir *George Ratcliff*, one of His Majesties Privie-Counceil of that Kingdom, hold correspondencie with the Popish Clergie, and particularly with *Paul Harris* a known Priest, who had both publique and private accesse to Sir *George Ratcliff* at all times, as well by night as by day.

That in *March*, 1639. the Earl of *Strafford*, carryed with him into *Ireland*, Sir *Toby Matthews*, a notorious, pernicious English Iesuited Priest, (banished at the beginning of this Parliament upon the importunity of both Houses) lodged this Priest over against the Castle of *Dublin*, the house where the Earl did himself reside, and from whence this Priest daily rode to the publique Masse-houses in *Dublin*, and negotiated the engaging of the Papists of *Ireland* in the war against *Scotland*.

When the late Lo:Chanc: *Loftus* and the E. of *Cork* were Lords Iustices, they endeavoured to suppresse the Masse-houses in *Dublin*, and to convert them to pious uses; one which was in the street called the *Back-lane*, they disposed of to the University of *Dublin*, who placed a Rector, and Schollars in it, and maintained a weekly Lecture there; to which Lecture the Lords Iustices and State of *Ireland* did usually resort, to the great countenancing of the Protestant Religion there; But after the Earl of *Strafford* came to the Government, the Lecture was put down, the Schollars displaced, and the house became a Masse-house, as formerly it had been. *An impudent, malitious, knowne Lye.*

That divers Monasteries and Nunneries were newly erected immediately before the Rebellion brake forth in divers parts of that Kingdom: That at the *Naas* where the Earl of *Strafford* had his chief seat and resort, Convents of Friars, namely, *Augustines*, *Franciscans*, *Dominicans*, were not onely permitted, but also an house built there by the said Earl, for an other purpose (as he pretended) soon after the building was converted to a Friery, by the connivence of the said Earl. *A lye.*

That the Popish Irish Army was kept on foot there for a long time after the beginning of this Parliament, contrary to the advice and frequent desires of both Houses of Parliament, and to the great furtherance of this Rebellion, by teaching those barbarous villains the knowledge of Arms under the notion of fighting against *Scotland*, but now made use of to extirpate both English and Scots from the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And

The Earle of Strafford & Sr G: Ratcliffe made use of Paul Harris to divulge Popish Clergy & Secular, as it may appear by Harris his writings.

And that Lead might not be wanting to the compleating of this intended Rebellion (as it had bin in the laſt great Rebellion there, to the great diſadvantage of the then Rebells) the Silver Mines of that Kingdom (which do afford great ſtore of Lead, and therefore fit onely to be in the hands of Proteſtants of known integrity) were farmed out by His Majeſtie to moſt pernicious Papiſts, namely, Sir *George Hamilton*, Sir *Baſil Brook*, & the like; and upon the diſcovery of the Plot for the ſurpriſing of the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, divers barrels of Muſquet-bullet were found (upon ſearch) in the houſe of the ſaid Sir *George Hamilton* in *Dublin*.

Before this Rebellion brake forth, the Earl of *Strafford* (well knowing the ready way to endear his Prince, was to promote his profit) had by a violent endeavour entitled His Majeſtie by Office to the whole counties of *Roſcommon*, *Mayo*, *Slego*, *Galloway* and *Clare*, and to a great part of the counties of *Limerick* and *Tipperary*; by which means a door was opened, not onely to increaſe His Majeſties revenue in a very great proportion, but therewith to ſettle a Plantation of Engliſh Proteſtants, to the advancement of Religion, and ſafety of that Kingdom; And however the proceedings of the Earl herein were not to be juſtified in all points, yet when the Committee was ſent from *Ireland*, at the beginning of this Parliament, to complain of divers grievances, they had no particular directions to mention this for one; neither did that Committee ever attend His Majeſtie to complain thereof, or deſire a redreſſe therein, (conceiving the mentioning thereof would exceedingly diſtaſte His Majeſtie) untill His Majeſtie freely offered to depart with His Title to the former proprietors; But on the contrary, the Lords Iuſtices, and Councell of *Ireland* apprehending the great advantage of this ſervice, did by their Letters exceedingly importune His Majeſtie, that he would not part with His Title to thoſe counties and lands; and that the Plantation of Engliſh Proteſtants might proceed as was formerly intended: But when thoſe miſchievous Councells, (now onely prevalent with His Majeſtie) found that the Parliament had both diſcovered and interrupted them in ſome meaſure, and that their Deſigne could be no longer carryed on by fraud and ſubtilties, as before; and had therefore projected this hideous Rebellion, then the Lord *Gormanſtowy*, Sir *Dennagh Mac Carthy*,

Carthy Knight, now Lord Viſcount *Muſkerry*, *Nicholas Plunket*, Uncle to the Earl of *Fingal*, Sir *Roe-buck Lynch*, and *Jeffery Brown* a Lawyer (all principall and active Rebels now in *Ireland*,) and *Thomas Bourke* (who was named a Commſſioner in the late Commiſſion to Treat with the Rebels, and whoſe father, brothers, and kindred are all now in Rebellion, being the chief of the Popiſh part of that Iriſh Committee: were conſulted and careſſed at Whitehall, and they or ſome of them without the privity of the reſt of that Committee, had divers private conferrences with the King in the *Queens* preſence: and what Clandeſtine agreement was made with thoſe Rebels may eaſily be imagined, when upon their private mediation His Majeſty was induced to give away theſe five whole Counties, with a great part of the Counties of *Limerick* and *Tipperary*; after ſo great an endeavour had bin uſed for divers yeers together, to entitle His Majeſty to the ſame; and all this for a rent of 2000. l. or thereabouts, when as in finding the Offices, ſearching Records and admeaſuring theſe Counties, and Lands the King had expended out of His Own Coffers ten thouſand pounds and upwards. And this ſervice of entitling the King was before that time eſteemed ſuch a Maſter-piece of the ſaid Earle, that ſome perſons who came over to complaine againſt the Earle for the ſame were impriſoned here, and after ſent into *Ireland* to be further dealt with as the ſaid Earle ſhould think fit.

Neither is it improper to obſerve upon this occaſion, the extream difference between this Superlative Indulgence to the Iriſh Papiſts, by this unuſuall bounty, and that exquiſite piece of injuſtice offered to the City of *London*, in the caſe of *London Derry* and *Collerane*; which ſhews the Land of *Ireland* is worth the owning, where no greater compenſation is propoſed for the parting therewith: And His Majeſty was drawn to tell the Committee for *Ireland*, that now ſince he was content to part with ſo much of His Right, He expected they would recompence Him ſome other way.

Immediately after, (namely in Auguſt before the Rebellion) they returned into *Ireland*, where how they beſtir'd themſelves by ſeconding their Letters and Meſſages, with their perſonall ſollicitations, did appear by the Sequele for that the 23. of October following, this Rebellion brake forth in *Ulſter*.

To theſe violent preſumptions may be added, that which is expreſly

expreſly proved by *Archdeacon Maxwell*, a Learned Divine, who teſtifies in his Examinations taken in *Ireland*, that he heard *Turlagh Oge O Neile*, brother to Sir *Phelim O Neale*, the arch Rebell of *Ulſter* confeſſe; That this buſineſſe (meaning the Rebellion) was communicated by the Popiſh Iriſh Committee to the Papiſts in *England*, who promiſed their aſſiſtance, and that by their advice, ſomething formerly reſolved on were altered; ſaying, it was a good omen and undoubted ſigne of divine approbation, that the Parliament of *Ireland* ſhould ſend over a Committee into *England*, the *major* part whereof were Papiſts. And *MacMahoun* who was to joyn with the Lord *MacGuire* for the ſurprizing the Caſtle of *Dublin*: being taken and examined at the Racke, confeſſed that the originall of that Rebellion was brought to them out of *England* by the Iriſh Committee imployed to His Majeſty for redreſſe of Grievances, as by the Examination of *James Pieſly* Gentleman, herewith Printed may appeare. See Fol.

And as theſe Iriſh Papiſts did negotiate in both Kingdomes, ſo the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, a Peer of this Realm; (that ſate here in Parliament at the beginning thereof, but now a notorious Rebell in *Ireland*) Mr. *Porter*, ſon to *Endimion Porter*, who declared himſelfe a Papiſt in *Ireland*, Sir *Bazill Brooke*, the Popiſh Treaſurer for the moneys raiſed by the Queens ſollicitation for the War againſt the Scots; Mr. *Andrew Brown* a Lawyer of *Lincolns-Inne*, heretofore expelled thence for being a knowne Papiſt, with divers other dangerous Engliſh Papiſts went out of *England* into *Ireland*, the Summer before the Rebellion brake forth, and were very active there.

If theſe Circumſtances preceding the Rebellion, and divers other of the like nature, be not enough of themſelves to open the eyes of the world, It hath pleaſed God to diſcover ſuch ſubſequent evidence of this kind, that may ſerve to convince the greateſt unbeliever. Therefore (not repeating any of the proofs ſet forth in that Anſwer to His Majeſties Meſſage of the 13th. of Auguſt, 1642. but referring to the ſame herewith printed to which no Reply hath yet been made;) they think fit to adde to that evidence this which followes, namely the generall profeſſion of the Rebells in all parts of that Kingdome, that the cauſe

of their rising was to preserve His Majesty and the Queen, from being oppresst by the Puritan-Parliament, and that it was by their consent. That they knew well the best in *England* would side with them, that they had good Warrant in black and white for what they did. Their calling the English Army Parliament-Rogues, and Traitors to the Queen: and telling them at the beginning of the Rebellion before any appearance of War here, that ere long they should see *England* as much in blood as *Ireland* then was. That they had their party in *England* and *Scotland*, which should keep both Kingdomes so busie at home, that they should not send any ayd against them, with a multitude of such like expressions from the Irish of the best quality and degree; as may appear by the Examinations of Colonell *Audley Mervin*, *William Steuart*, Esquire, *William Steuart*, Gent: herewith printed, and by divers other proofs. And although these expressions proceed from Rebels, yet concurring with a multitude of other proofs, and found true in a great part by sad experience are not inconsiderable.

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tion.
ee Folio 33.
William Stu-
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Hen: Steuart's
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See Fol. 37.

In the same Moneth of October wherein the Rebellion of *Ireland* brake forth; the Lord *Dillon* of Costelough, (an Irish Peer, now in armes against the Parliament and Kingdom of *England*) went out of Scotland from His Majesty into *Ireland*, bringing His Majesties Letters (which he obtained by mediation of the Queeen) to be presently sworne a Privie-Councellor of *Ireland*, who when he had taken the Oath of a Privie Councellor, endeavours to be usefull to the Rebells, presents to the Lords, Justices, and Councell, from many of the Gentry and Inhabitants of the County of *Longford*, (all in Rebellion) a rebellious and scandalous Letter in the nature of a Remonstrance, full of pretended grievances and unreasonable demands: As namely, to have freedom of Religion, a repeall of all Laws made to the contrary, and the like; as by the said Letter herewith printed may appeare.

In December after the Rebellion, the same Lord *Dillon*, together with his brother in Law, the now Lord *Taaffe*, (a notorious Papist) repaired into *England*, bringing with them severall Papers and Instructions in writing from the Lord *Gormanston*, and other Lords and Gentlemen of the *Pale*, all now in Rebellion.

bellion, to negotiate for them to His Majesty, and as they solli-cite with His Majesty here on the behalf of the Rebels, so doe they sollicite the Rebels from hence in the Name of His Majesty, to persist in their wicked Rebellion, as appears by the Testimony of Mr. *Jephson*, a Member of the House of Commons, lately delivered at a Conference before both Houses in these words. *viz.*

AT my late being at Oxford, *finding the Lord* Dillon *and the Lord* Taaffe *in favour at Court*, I *acquainted the Lord* Faulkland, *His Majesties Secretary, that there were two Lords about the King, who to His Majesties great dishonour, and the great discouragement of His good Subjects, did make use of His Majesties Name to incourage the Rebells; to make this appeare*, I *informed that* I *had seen two Letters sent by the Lord* Dillon *and the Lord* Taaffe, *to the Lord of* Muskerie, *the chief man in Rebellion in Munster, and one of the* Irish *Committee sent into England; intimating that though it did not stand with the conveniency of* His *Maiesties Affaires to give him publique countenance, yet that his Majesty was well pleased with what he did, and would in time give him thankes for it; (or neer to that purpose) That these Letters were seen by the Lord* Inchiquine, *the chief Commander of the English Forces in Mounster, and by his Secretary who had kept Copies of them; and that* I *was ready to justifie as much. Whereupon the Lo:* Faulkland, *was pleased to say, that they deserved to be hanged. But though* I *stayed there at* Oxford *about a week after this discovery made; I never was called to any farther accompt, nor any prejudice done to these two Lords, but they had the same freedome in Court as before for ought* I *could observe or hear to the contrary*, Thus far in Mr. *Jephsons* owne language, a man of knowne honour and integrity.

That since this discovery made to the Lord *Faulkland* by Mr. *Jephson*, the same Lord *Taaffe*, one *Roche*, and *William Brent*, a Lawyer, active Papists, with Letters from His Majesty went from *Oxford* to *Dublin*: And upon Thursday before Whitsuntide 1643. in the Evening (taking with them one Colonell *Barry*, a prot. st Papist) and pretending for *Connaught* slipt away to *Kilkenny*, where the Tuesday following was a generall assembly

of all the chief Rebels. When they had done their Errand, *Barry* was left Lieger at KILKENNY among the Rebels; the Lord *Taaffe* returned to DUBLIN, and upon Friday the 9. of *June*, 1643. the Lord *Taaffe* with divers of the Privie-Councell of Ireland, that favour the Rebels, met at the Marqueſſe of *Ormond's* houſe, where the Propoſitions which the Lord *Taaffe* brought from the Rebels were debated. The Lord *Taaffe* is ſince gone into Cannaught, *Brent* is come back to *Oxford* to give an accompt of this imployment.

By this which hath bin thus truely related, every man may conſtrue what was meant by His Majeſties not conſenting that the Parliament ſhould ſend a Cõmittee into *Ireland* the laſt yeer, to endeavour the carrying on the War againſt the Rebels, upon pretence that the Earl of *Liecester* was preſently to go over thither, who is yet remaining at *Oxford*. That when that Committee had prevailed with the Lords-Iuſtices and Councell, and with many of the prime Commanders and other Officers of the Army in *Leinſter*, to ſubſcribe by way of Adventure for Land in *Ireland* to be ſetled by a new Bill, very conſiderable ſums which were to be deducted out of their reſpective entertainments, and were in a fair and hopefull way to induce moſt of the Officers of that Kingdome to do the like, which would have been a principall meanes under God to have quickned the mannaging of that Warr, when the Officers that muſt do the worke ſhould have bin engaged in intereſt, as well as honour to proſecute the ſame with vigour and effect and would have leſſened the inſupportable charge of that War, and in all probability would have encouraged the Adventurers in *London* and elſewhere, to have proceeded cheerfully to a ſecond Subſcription. Then to render this endeavour fruitleſſe, one Captain *Tarner* did confidently affirm, that thoſe which had or ſhould ſubſcribe, were enemies to the King, a thing ſo incredible, that few could believe it, till the ſame man went to *Oxford*, and upon his returne to *Dublin*, aſſured the Lord Marqueſſe of *Ormond* and the Officers, that he had diſcourſed with His Majeſty about this way of Subſcription, and that His Majeſty did not approve of the ſame: Whereupon thoſe who had ſubſcribed did withdraw their hands, and the reſt were wholly diſcouraged, finding His Majeſty to diſlike of

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that way, which he had formerly approved of, by His Assent to the Propositions presented to Him at *Dover*; and by His Royall Assent to foure Acts of Parliament, all made in pursuance of these Propositions.

That about this time a Commission was sent over, to meet with the Rebells, and to hear what they could say or propound for themselves, which Commission was directed to the Lord Marquesse *Ormond*, the Commander in chief of the English Armies there, (whose duty was to fight, and not to treat with the Rebells;) and to some other Commissioners, among whom the said *Thomas Bourk* that had an hand in contriving this Rebellion, was one, and who brought the said Commission into *Ireland*, and confidently delivered the same at the Councell Table, to the amazement of all the Councell then present that were not acquainted with the Plot.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament it is provided, *That all the Monies paid in upon that Act, shall be imployed for the speedy and effectuall subduing of the said Rebels, by sending over into the said Realm of* Ireland, *and disposing there such forces of foot & horse, Monies, Ammunition, Victuall, and all other things necessary for a war, in such manner as the Lords and Commons in Parliament shall from time to time direct.*

And whereas the Lords and Commons finding that from the Battell of *Kilrush*, which was fought in *April*, 1642. till *October* following, the Army in *Leinster* had not been so active as was expected; and therefore to quicken the War, to inform themselves of the wants and defects of the Army, and of all other things that might enable them the better, *To send thither, and dispose of there, (according to that Statute) such Forces, Monies, Ammunition and Necessaries*, as were requisite for that service, thought it very expedient to send into *Ireland* a Committee for that purpose, Members of the House of Commons, but authorised from both Houses, who carrying with them above Twenty thousand pounds in ready Money, besides great store of Powder, Match, and other Ammunition, and hazarding their lives in the Winter season, meerly for the good of that Kingdom, might justly have expected a cordiall welcome there. But when those that now appear too evidently to favour the Rebels,

bels, ſaw that during the abode of the Committee there, Parties were continually ſent forth to deſtroy the Enemy: That the Committee engaged their own particular credits, to take up Monies for the relief, and ſetting forth of the Army; That the Commiſſion ſent over to treat with the Rebels, was not like to have ſo good ſucceſſe as was wiſhed by them, ſo long as the Committee were preſent at the Councell-Table, where all the proceedings againſt the Rebells were promoted and concluded; A Letter was ſent from His Majeſty to the Lords Iuſtices and Councell to this effect, that His Majeſtie took notice, that without His conſent or privity, they had admitted of one Maſter *Robert Goodwyn*, and one Maſter *Reynolds*, to be preſent at their debates, who thereupon were become ſo bold, as to Vote with them, a thing of ſuch preſumption, as none of their predeceſſors would have done or ſuffered: And therefore His Maj. ſty did require the Lords Iuſtices and Councell, not to admit them any more; That He knew of no buſineſſe thoſe men had in His Kingdom of *Ireland*; but if they had any, they ſhould make their addreſſes like other of His Subjects; and did upon their Allegiance charge the Lords Iuſtices and Councell to take care that thoſe perſons did not ſow Sedition among His good Subjects. And 'tis obſervable that this Letter (like that which accompanyed the Commiſſion to treat with the Rebells) was only ſigned with His Majeſties hand, without any Secretaries hand to avow the ſame. That it was brought over by the Marqueſſe of *Ormond* his own Secretary, who was ſent very ſecretly to *Oxford* a little before. That although both Houſes before the ſending over of their Committee had acquainted His Majeſty therewith by Letter, and ſent him a Copy of the Inſtructions, which they had given to their Committees, to which Letter and Inſtructions, an Anſwer was returned by Sir *Edward Nicholas* as from His Majeſty acknowledging thereby that the Inſtructions were the ſame in effect which His Majeſty had given to the Earle of *Lieceſter*; Yet after all this, His Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay in that Letter, that He knew of no buſineſſe thoſe men had in His Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And tis further obſervable that a Committee ſent by the authority of both Houſes of Parliament, (who had both the charge and

and mannaging of the War referred unto them;) to negotiate and consult with a State in distresse for their own good, where every Privy-Councellor sate covered in Counsell, there such a Committee so qualified should make their addresses like other of His Majesties Subjects: That is to say, should stand bare-headed at the back of the Councell day by day, from morning to night, *and humbly beseech them to save the Kingdom of* Ireland, *and consequently their own estates, at the proper cost and charges of the Parliament and Kingdom of* England, *who sent them thither.* Lastly, the Commons cannot conceive what is meant that the Iustices and Councell, are straightly charg'd in that Letter upon their Allegiance, not to suffer the Committee to sow Sedition among His Majesties good Subjects, unlesse to stir up and incite the English Souldiers in the pay of the Parliament, to proceed vigorously against those bloody Irish Rebels; be construed as a sowing of Sedition among His Majesties good Subjects; for that the Irish Rebels should be now esteemed his Majesties good subjects, is more then probable by that which followes. Sir *William Brereton* Knight of the Shire for the County of *Chester*, a man of honour and Religion, by his Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated from *Liverpoole* in Lancashire the 7. of June, 1643. and herewith likewise printed. After some account given of his happy proceedings in those parts, writes in this manner. Within few dayes after this Victory, there landed out of two Barques many Irish Rebels, in *Werrall* in Cheshire, some whereof acknowledged in the presence of divers sufficient men, who affirmed the same unto me; that they had washed their hands in the blood of divers English and Scots in *Ireland*, and now hoped to wash their hands in the bloud of Englishmen in *England*; which Rebels being brought unto *Chester*, were accused by severall of those poor English who fled from *Ireland* to *Chester* for refuge, to bee the persons who cut their husbands throats, others that they ripped up their childrens bowels. The Country wherein they first arrived did apprehend so much distast, that they did all rise with their best weapons, and apprehended divers of the Irish Rebels, but being unarmed, not having past seven or eight Musketteers they could not make good their prisoners, who were rescued out of their hands by a Troop

of

of Horſe which came from the Commiſſioners of Array, who alſo ſeized about 28 of our honeſt Country men priſoners. Theſe Iriſh acknowledge they came from *Strangford*, and that there are 1200. ſome ſpeake of 1000. more to follow after, as by the ſaid Letter herewith printed may appear.

Sir *Willi* ...rcretons ...Fol. 41

So theſe Iriſh Rebels were taken for good Subjects, and ſet at liberty, and the honeſt men that had taken them impriſoned in their ſtead.

And that the Counſells now predominant at *Oxford*, and the ſupreame Councell of Rebels at *Kilkenny* are equally His Majeſties good Subjects, and do ayme at one and the ſame thing, and are concurring and ayding one another as well by Sea as by Land, is apparent by that which followes.

The Commiſſioners authoriſed to command the Kings Forces in the Weſt, (*viz.*) The Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and others, by an authority derived unto them under the Great Seal of *England*, as they expreſſe themſelves; do grant Commiſſions or Letters of Mart, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking for His Majeſties ſervice, all Ships and Veſſells, belonging to the Cities, Towns, and Ports of *London*, *Exeter*, *Hull*, *Portſmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Barnſtable*, *Biddeford* & *Plymouth*, or belonging to any other Cities, Towns, or Ports of *England*, &c. As by a Commiſſion, or Letters of Mart, bearing date the firſt of June, 1643. under the hands and ſeales of the Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and Sir *John Burklay*, herewith likewiſe printed may appear.

the Letter ...Mart. Fol. 44.

On the other ſide the Rebels of *Ireland*, by the name of the ſupream Councell of the confederate Catholiques of *Ireland*, do grant Commiſſions or Letters of Mart, for the taking of all His Majeſties Enemies, and the enemies of the generall Catholique cauſe now in hand in that Kingdom of *Ireland*, as by a Commiſſion dated the 5. of March, 1642. granted by the ſaid Supreame Councell, to one *Francis Oliver* a Flemming, herewith likewiſe printed may appear.

...another ...er of Mart. ...o. 46.

And as the Ships in His Majeſties ſervice do gratifie the Rebels of *Ireland*, in ſeizing the Ships that bring proviſion for the relief of the Engliſh Army in *Ireland*, as appears by the Examination of *John Davice*, Eſquire, Commiſſary of Victuall for the Province of ULSTER; Who teſtifieth as followeth:

That

That a Ship called *The Michael of London*, whereof *Sydrake Pope* was Master, was sent for *France* by the said *John Davice*, with 648 Hydes, which were to be sold, and converted into Corn, for the relief of the Army in *Ulster*: This Ship, by foul weather in *December*, 1642. was forced into *Falmouth* in *Cornwall*, where she was seized on by Sir *Nich. Slanning*, and by him sent into *France*, and the proceed of the Hydes returned to him in the said Ship, in Powder, Match, and Ammunition. That about the 20 of *April*, 1643. a Ship belonging to *William King* of *Dover*, laden with Wines and Salt from *France*, and bound for *Carrigfergus* in *Ulster*, upon the Accompt of the said *John Davice*, was taken at Sea by one *Rich. Jones*, Captain of a Ship set out from *Falmouth* by His Majesties Warrant; and as well the Ship, as the Goods, were sold at *Brest* in *France* by the said *Jones*. So the Rebells of *Ireland* do in like manner gratifie His Majesty, by commanding the Ships set forth by them to examine all English ships at Sea, Whether they be for the King or Parliament: and if they be for the King, to let them go; but if for the Parliament, to take and pillage them; as may appear by the Examinations of *Christopher Hassall*, and *Marke Roche*, two Irish Sea-men of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, who were taken upon the Coast of *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and *June* 12, 1643. examined before the head Officers of *Yarmouth*, and authentique Copies of those Examinations sent up to the House of Commons, and herewith Printed.

See the Examination of M. Davice, Fol. 48.

See their Examinations, fol. 49, & 50.

The Earl of *Antrim*, a notorious Rebell, was taken by the Scots Army in *Ulster*, and imprisoned there, upon suspition of High Treason: to avoid his Tryall, he brake Prison, and fled into the North parts of *England*, and hath been with the Queen at *Yorke* a long time; from whence he was sent to the Rebels of *Ulster*, with secret Instructions, and had Ammunition assigned him by the Queens directions: And what care was taken of his Ammunition, will appear by a Letter dated at *Yorke* the 8 of *May*, 1643. written by Serjeant-Major *Ross*, to that *Apostata* Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, Governour of *Scarborough*, intercepted by the Lord *Fairfax*, and sent up to the House of Commons; wherein *Cholmley* is intreated to have

such care of the Ammunition appertaining to the Lord of *Aboyn*, as he shall have of the Lord of *Antrims* Ammunition, for M. *Jermin* hath desired him to write these lines; as by the Letter herewith also Printed may appear; and what relation M. *Jermin* hath to the Qu: is well known to the world. Since this care taken of the Ammunition of the Earl of *Antrim*, and the L. of *Aboyn*, the Earl of *Antrim* is taken the second time by Generall Major *Monroe*, in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, as he was returning from the Queen to the Rebells of *Ulster*, with divers Letters, Instructions, and Papers: and the Confession and Deposition of the Earl of *Antrim's* own servant (who was taken with his Master, and since condemned and executed) it is evident that there was, and doubtlesse yet is, an impious Designe on foot to reconcile the English and Irish in *Ireland*, & that by their joynt power having expelled the Scots, the Irish Forces there might be sent against the Parliament of *England*. The Earl of *Antrim*, and the Lord of *Aboyn*, (whose Armis assigned them by the Queen for this purpose were taken care of by M. *Jermyn*) as appears by the said Letter from Serjeant Major *Rosse*) and the Earl of *Niddisdale*, were three principall Agents employed in this horrid Plot: And that it may cleerly appear to the whole world from whence all our miseries and calamities do proceed, the same Lord of *Aboyn*, by his Letter directed to the Earl of *Antrim* then with the Queen, bearing Date at *Caerliste* the 8 of *May*, 1643. and taken in the Earl of *Antrim* his pockets, among the rest of the Letters and Papers, writes in these words; *My Lord, being certainly informed by* Niddisdale's *servant, That there is a new Order since we parted, for stopping of the Ammunition, I have taken occasion to intreat your Lordship by this Bearer, that I may know the particulars of it. I must confesse, it surprizeth me, that any distance should alter so seasonable a conclusion: and certainly I shall never deserve to be made the Instrument of frustrating the hopes of their parts which should have been enabled by this Supply; I am perswaded there is scarce another meam to make our fidelity* uselesse for Her Majesties Service: And lastly, desires the Earl of *Antrim* in that Letter, to acquaint *the Queen* with these effects of his ingenuity, as by the said Letter herewith likewise Printed may ap-

See the Letter, Fol. 31.

See the Letter of the 8 of May, 1643. Fol. 54.

appear. And that it might appear to the Rebels of *Ireland* that the Earl of *Antrim* was accounted His Majesties good Subject, and had His Majesties approbation for what he was to act there, he was furnished with a Passe from the Earl of *Newcastle*, in these words; WILLIAM *Earl of Newcastle, Governour of the Town and County of Newcastle, and Generall of all His Majesties Forces raised in the Northern parts of this Kingdom, for defence of the same: To all Coloncls, Lievtenant-Coloncls, Serjeant Majors, Captains, and all other His Majesties loving Subjects of England and Ireland. Forasmuch as the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim is to travell to Dublin in Ireland, and other parts of that Kingdom, These are therefore to desire and require you, and every of you, to whom this shall come to be seen, to permit him and his servants quietly and peaceably to passe and repasse into those parts, and back again, without any molestation or interruption: And further I do hereby require all Post-masters, Constables, and other Officers, to furnish the said Earl and his servants with so many Post-horses as they shall have need of from place to place, and stage to stage for all the said Journey, he and they paying the usuall Rates for the same. And hereof you, or any of you may not fail at your perill.* Given under mine Hand and Seal, the 4 day of *May*, 1643.

See this Passe, Fol. 55.

Signed, *William Newcastle.*

Neither can it be imagined that the Earl of *Newcastle*, a Privy Councellor, and a great Commander under His Majesty, durst have adventured to have given such a Passe to so notorious a Rebell, without expresse Warrant so to do: which Passe, together with the said Letters, were found in the Earl of *Antrims* pockets, and were sent by Major Generall *Monroe* into *Scotland*, from whence authentique Copies are sent hither, which are likewise herewith Printed, together with a Declaration of the Lords of His Majesties Privie Councell in *Scotland*, and Commissioners, for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, dated at *Edingburgh* the 9 of *June* 1643, concerning the apprehending and employment of the Earl of *Antrim*, with their sense upon the same; As also a Letter sent from Major Generall *Monroe* (who took the said Earl of *Antrim*) to the Committee appointed by the House of Commons

See the Declaration from Scotland of the 9 of June, 1643. Fol. 56.

See Generall Major Monroe his Letter. Fol. 60.

for the affairs of *Ireland*, bearing date at *Carrickfergus* the 23 of *May*, 1643 : To which may be added the Earl of *Antrim's* own confeſſion, who was examined before Major Generall *Monroe* and a Counſell of War, the 12. of June 1643. and in his examination confeſſes that he came into *Ireland* with the Lord of *Newcaſtles* Paſſe, and with private Inſtructions for making of Peace; and Maſter *Steuart* another ſervant of the ſaid Earl of *Antrim*, and taken with him, being likewiſe examined the ſaid 12. of June 1643. before the ſaid Generall *Monroe* and Councell of War, and threatned with torture except he would declare by whoſe Warrant and direction the ſaid Earl of *Antrim* had undertaken that imployment, ſaith, That as the Ammunition and Arms was to be furniſhed by the Queens Order and Command; So that he doubts not but the Earl of *Antrims* imployment and others was directed by her Majeſtie.

But yet to come neerer home, The Houſe of Commons among a numerous company of Proofs of this kinde, too many to be all related, ſhall conclude with the teſtimony of *John Dod*, late Miniſter of Gods Word at *Annegilliffe*, in the County of *Cavan*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, who was examined at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, and after before a ſelect Committee of the ſaid Houſe, and teſtifieth that after he had ſuffered many miſeries in this Rebellion of *Ireland*, he repaired into this Kingdom, and ſome occaſions carrying him to *Oxford*, he ſtayed there ſeven weeks, and came out of *Oxford* the 13 of June 1643. That during his ſtay there he ſaw a great number of Iriſh Rebells, whom he very well knew to have had an hand in the moſt barbarous actions of that Rebellion, as the daſhing of ſmall Infants in pieces, the ripping up of women with childe, and the like, among whom was one *Thomas Bradye*, who at *Turbet* in *Ireland* within 7 miles where the ſaid *Dod* lived; as 36 old men, women, and children, not able to flee, were paſſing over a Bridge, cauſed them all to be thrown into the water, where they were all drowned; that this *Brady* is now at *Oxford* in great favour, and Serjeant Major to Colonell *Piercie* his Regiment; that he ſaw there 3 Franciſcan Friers, namely, *Bryan ô Gormuly*, *Anthony mac Geochagan*, and *Thomas Nugent*;

and

and 3 Jesuites, namely, *Lawrence Sutton*, *Phillip Roch*, and *Edmund ô Rely*, who were all very earnest for the Cause, and daily encouraging the Souldiers to fight against the *Round-heads*, and for that purpose have listed themselves in the Lord *Dillons* Troop, as was affirmed by divers; they go very brave and are called Cornetts; That there are daily and publique meetings at Masse, in almost every street there, and verily beleeves in his conscience, that for one Sermon Preached there, are 4 Masses said now at *Oxford*; That he saw Sir *John Dungan* there, a man accused of high Treason in *Ireland*, for being in the Rebellion, and fled into *England*, who hath a Commission for a Troop of Horse; The Lord *Barnewall* of *Trimlestowne*, and his son, who hath a Commission for a Troop of Horse, and is now gone into *Wales* to raise them; A son of the Lord *Newterfield*, who hath gotten a Command likewise; that as neer as he can possibly compute, there was then at *Oxford* above 3000 Rebels; and that most of the Kings Life-guard are Irish; by all which it may appear that the Irish Rebels are not onely esteemed His Majesties good Subjects, but even the best of His Subjects, when they are thus admitted so neer His Majesties own person. *See the examination of* Mr *Dod. fol.* 62.

Upon the whole matter, no man can think that this Rebellion in *Ireland*, so barbarous and bloody, that one hundred and fifty four thousand Protestants, men, women, and children, English and Scotch, were Massacred in that Kingdom, between the 23 of October, when the Rebellion brake forth, and the first of March following, by the computation of the Priests themselves that were present, and principall Actors in all those Tragedies, and were directed by some chief Rebells of *Ireland* to take this computation, lest they should be reported to be more bloody then in truth there was cause, all which appears by the examination of the said Arch-deacon *Maxwell*, who lived as a Prisoner a long time with *Sr Phelim O Neills* mother, and was there when this Computation was brought in.

No man can beleeve that this horrid and unparareld Rebellion should be the undertaking of the Rebels alone, being set on foot when a Parliament was sitting in *England* that could

not dissolve without its own consent, when all Nations professing the Romish Religion were at peace with *England*, and so engaged at home, that the Rebells in reason could not expect any considerable assistance from them, nor could think themselves able to incounter *England*, or *Scotland* either; much lesse both together, being so concerned and engaged by Religion, and the common interest of both Kingdoms, to suppresse by all means possible, so insufferable an insurrection: So that to imagine the Nobility, Gentry, and in a manner, the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, who at that time enjoyed more freedom of Religion, then they had done for many yeers before, should thus desperately engage their lives and estates in so wicked, so rash an enterprise, without being encouraged, incited, nay commanded from *England*, with an assurance both of connivence and assistance too, were to deny them to be reasonable Creatures.

And therefore the House of Commons abundantly satisfied in their own consciences and judgements of the trueth hereof, (though with deep sorrow and amazement) cannot but declare to the world, That by all these concurring circumstances and convincing Proofs, (to which nothing can be added, save a witnesse, to confesse that he was present at the making of the bargain, which no man will expect in a conspiracie of this horrid and high importance) that this unheard of and monstrous Rebellion of *Ireland*, was projected, incited, and assisted, by those Councells now onely prevalent with His Majestie. That the Queen with her Romish Priests, the Papists of all His Majesties three Kingdoms, have been principall Actours and Sticklers herein. That now those bloody Rebels have, in a manner, rooted out the Protestant Religion in *Ireland*, there is a Designe to pardon them, and to bring them into *England* to do the like. That no earthly power is likely in humane reason to withstand this damnable Plot, but the power of the Parliament of *England*, which is now declared by a late Proclamation to be no free Parliament, to be null, and of none effect: and all possible endeavour used by strength and stratagem to de-

ſtroy the ſame. So that unleſſe the Royall blood of King *James*, and the innocent blood of the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, do lie as a crying and ſtupendious guilt upon this Nation; which God hath determined at this time to revenge and retalliate: the Houſe of Commons do conceive it impoſſible, that ſo many of thoſe which would be thought the honeſt and moderate Engliſh Proteſtants, ſhould any longer be blinded and led on, to joyn with German, French, Wallon, Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Papiſts; and thereby to ſurrender up at once, The Proteſtant Religion, The Parliament, Liberties and Lawes of *England*, into the hands of Papiſts and Strangers; that ſo this Renowned Kingdom may be no more a Nation.

The

The Protestation of the Arch-Bishops and Bishops of *Ireland*, against the toleration of Popery, agreed upon, and subscribed by them at *Dublin* November 26. 1626.

THe *Religion* of the Papists is *Superstitious* and *Idolatrous*, their *Faith* and Doctrine *erroneous* and Heretical; Their *Church*, in respect of both, *Apostaticall*. To give them therefore a *Toleration*, or to consent that they may freely exercise their *Religion*, and confesse their *Faith* and *Doctrine*, is a grievous sin: and that in two respects.

First, It is to make our selves accessary, not onely to their *Superstitions*, *Idolatries*, *Heresies*, and in a word, to all the abominations of *Popery*; but also (which is a consequence of the former) to the Perdition of the seduced people, which perish in the deluge of their *Catholique Apostasie*.

Secondly, To grant them a *Toleration* in respect of any Money to be given, or contribution to be made by them, is to set Religion to sale, and withall, the souls of the people, whom *Christ our Saviour* hath redeemed with his most precious blood.

And as it is a great Sin, so it is a matter of most dangerous consequence; the consideration whereof we leave to the wise and judicious; beseeching the *zealous God of Truth*, to make all those who are in *Authority* zealous of *Gods glory*, and the advancement of true *Religion*, and resolute and couragious against all *Popery*, *Superstition*, and *Idolatry*.

Jo: Armachanus. Mal: Cashellen. Anth: Midensis. Tho: Tuam: et Leighlin. Rob. Dunensis & Geo. Derensis. Rich: Cork: Cloyn: et Ross: Andr. Alladensis. The Tho: Kilmor: et Ardagh. Theo. Dromor: Mich: Waterford et Lismor. Franc. Lymeric.

The Examination of *James Peisley*, late of *Dublin*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Saith,

THat about the moneth of March 1641. it was his fortune to be present when *Mackmaghon*, one of the grand Rebels of *Ireland*, was Wracked, and his Examination taken by Sir *Charles Coot*, *senior*: in the presence of Sir *Francis Willowby*, Sir *Arthur Loftus* the Constable of the Castle, and some others, the said *Mackmahon* confessed that the Originall of that Rebellion was brought over to them by their Committee, who were imployed by the Irish Parliament to His Majestie, for redresse of their Grievances in that Kingdom, and that they having often solicited His Majestie for that purpose, was answered, That he was willing to grant them their desire, and that he did confesse they were His good Subjects; but that He was so oppresst by his Parliament in *England*, that he knew not how to relieve them; wishing he knew how to be revenged on them, or words to that purpose; which occasioned Sir *Charles Coot* to take him up, calling him Rogue and Raskall, for offering to lay such a charge upon the King, whom he said would assist them in things honest and just, but not give them Commission to cut our Throats. This Narration was not inserted in the Examination read to *Mackmaghon* after S^r *Charles Coot* had finished it: The Reason, as this Examinate then conceived, was, That it being a matter of great consequence, they would take some other time to examine that point more privately, which whether they did or no, this Examinae knows not.

A Declaration of the Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT:

In Answer to His Majesties Message of the 13 *of* August, 1642. *shewing the obstructions of the reli f of* Ireland.

THe House of Commons having received a Message from His Majesty of the 13 of *August* last, whereby they are required to retract an Order made by them for the borrowing of One hundred thousand pounds of the Adventurers money for *Ireland*, supposing that Order very prejudiciall to the affairs of *Ireland*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made this present Session; Do in the first place Declare, That these directions given by His Majesty for the retracting of this Order, is an high breach of priviledge of Parliament; And they cannot, without a deep sense of sorrow, call to minde how Popish and Prelaticall Counsells did so far prevail with his Majesty, that two Armies were brought within the bowels of this Kingdom, and two Protestant Nations ready to welter in each others blood; that when both those Armies had been a long time defrayed at the charge of the poor Commons of *England*, and at length, by Gods blessing upon the endeavours of the Parliament, quietly disbanded, the same wicked Counsels (prevented of that designe) did soon after raise this bloody and barbarous Rebellion in *Ireland*: The suppressing whereof (for the better colour) was recommended to the care of the Parliament; who, out of a fellow-feeling of the unspeakable miseries of their Protestant brethren there (not suspecting this horrid Plot, now too apparent) did cheerfully undertake that great work, and do really intend and endeavour to settle the Protestant Religion, and a permanent Peace in that Realm, to the glory of God, and the great honour and profit of His Majesty, and security of His three Kingdoms: But how they have been discouraged, retarded, and diverted in and from

from this pious and glorious Work, by those Trayterous counsells about His Majesty, will appear by many particulars, some whereof they shall, upon this just occasion, call to remembrance.

That when the Lords and Commons had upon the first breaking out of the Rebellion, immediately provided and sent over twenty thousand pounds, and engaged themselves and the whole Kingdom for the reducing of the Rebels; Yet His Majesty, after His return from *Scotland* to *London*, was not either pleased by Word or Message to take notice of it, untill after some in the House of Commons had truely observed how forward those mischievous Counsellors were to incite His Majesty against His Protestant Subjects of *Scotland*, and how slow to recent the proceeding of His Papist Traytors in *Ireland*.

That although the Rebells had most impudently stiled themselves, *The Queens Army*, and profest that the cause of their rising was, To maintain the Kings Prerogative, and the Queens Religion, against the Puritan Parliament of *England*; And that thereupon both Houses of Parliament did humbly and earnestly advise His Majesty to wipe away this dangerous scandall, by proclaiming them Rebels and Traytors to His Majesty, and the Crown of *England*, which then would have mated and weakned the Conspirators in the beginning, and have encouraged both the Parliament here, and good people there, the more vigorously to have opposed their proceedings: Yet such was the power of those Counsells, that no Proclamation was set forth to that purpose, till almost three months after the breaking out of this Rebellion, and then Command given, That but 40 should be Printed, nor they published, till further directions should be given by His Majesty.

That after both Houses of Parliament had found out a probable way to reduce the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Adventure of private men, without any charge to the Subject in generall, and which they are very confident would have brought in a Million of money (had His Majesty continued in or neer *London*) those malicious whisperers, that durst not hinder the passing of the Bill, which was so specious in it self, and so generally approved: Yet have by practise, by drawing His Maje-

ſtie from His Parliament, by keeping Him at this diſtance, and adviſing him to make War upon His People, ſo intimidated and diſcouraged the Adventurers, and others that would have adventured, that they have rendred that good Bill in a manner ineffectuall.

That the Parliament and Adventurers had long ſince deſigned five thouſand Foot, and five hundred Horſe for the relief of *Munſter*, to be ſent as a Brigade, under the command of the Lord *Wharton*; had made choice of, and liſted all the Commanders, and prepared Money, Arms, and other Proviſion for that Expedition, and all to be at the charge of the Adventurers: And when nothing was wanting, but a Commiſſion to the Lord *Wharton*, to enable him for that ſervice, ſuch was the power of thoſe Counſels, that no Commiſſion could be obtained from His Majeſty; by reaſon whereof, *Lymbrick* was wholly loſt, and the Province of *Munſter* is now in very great diſtreſſe.

That when divers pious and well-affected perſons had prepared twelve Ships, and ſix Pinnaces, with a thouſand or more Land-forces, at their own charge, by way of Adventure for the ſervice of *Ireland*, and deſired nothing but a Commiſſion from His Majeſty to enable them thereunto; that Commiſſion, after twice ſending to *York* for the ſame, and the Ships lying ready to ſet Sail for three weeks together, at the charge of neer three hundred pound a day, was likewiſe denied; and thoſe Adventurers (rather then to loſe their Expedition) were conſtrained to go by vertue of an Ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament.

That although the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* have three moneths ſince earneſtly deſired to have two Pieces of Battery ſent over, as very neceſſary for that ſervice, yet ſuch commands are given to the Officers of the Tower, That none of His Majeſties Ordnance muſt be ſent to ſave his Majeſties Kingdom.

That although whilſt the Earl of *Leiceſter* ſtayed here in the Service of the Parliament, and in providing for his long-expected Voyage into *Ireland*, a Meſſage was ſent to the Parliament from His Majeſty to haſten him away, and Letters were

were written to the ſaid Earl from His Majeſty, that he ſhould make no ſtay at *York* for his diſpatch, but that his Inſtructions ſhould be ready for him againſt he came: And although it is notoriouſly known, That the Affairs of *Ireland* do exceedingly ſuffer by wanting the perſonall aſſiſtance of a Commander in chief, to give both life and motion to the Army there; yet the ſaid Earl hath been ſtayed with His Majeſty in the North a month and more, and as yet can get no diſpatch.

That notwithſtanding the bleeding condition of *Ireland*, yet divers Commanders and Officers in pay, and in actuall employment there againſt the Rebels, have been called away from that important Service, by the expreſſe Command of His Majeſty, as *Charles Floyd*, Engineer and Quarter-maſter Generall of the Army in *Ireland*, and divers others.

That Captain *Green*, Comptroller of the Artillery, a man in pay, and principally employed and truſted here by the Lord-Lievtenant of *Ireland*, for the providing and odering the Train of Artillery which was to be ſent to *Dublin*, and who had received great Sums of money for that purpoſe, was commanded from that employment and truſt, to ſerve His Majeſty in this moſt unnaturall War againſt His loyall and beſt-affected people.

That the Parliament having made great proviſion of clothes for the poor Souldiers in *Ireland*, for their preſent ſuccour, and ſending ſix hundred ſuits, part thereof towards *Cheſter* the laſt week; the man that undertook the carriage of them, one *William Whitaker* by name, was aſſaulted by His Majeſties Cavaliers, then lying about *Coventry*, who took away theſe ſix hundred ſuits of clothes, and the Waggon and horſes of the poor man, although they were told that the ſix hundred ſuits of clothes were for the Souldiers in *Ireland*; and notwithſtanding the poor Carryer was five times with the Earl of *Northampton*, to beg a releaſe of his Waggon.

That three hundred ſuits of clothes, with a Chirurgions Cheſt of Medicaments, being likewiſe ſent for *Ireland* by one *Richard Oweſield*, who was employed by the Parliament to carry them to *Cheſter*, a Troop of His Majeſties Cavaliers, under command of one Captain *Middleton*, met with them upon

the Road, and took away the clothes, and Chirurgeons Chest, together with the poor Carryers horses and Waggon, for His Majesties pretended service here.

That a great number of Draught-horses prepared by the Parliament for the Artillery and Baggage of the Irish Army, were sent to *Chester* for that purpose; and being there, attending a Passage, are now required by His Majesty, for His said present service in *England*.

That His Majesties Forces are so Quartered in and about the common Roads to *Ireland*, that neither Money, Clothes, Victualls, or other Provision can passe thither by Land with any safety.

That Captain *Kettleby* the Admirall, and Sir *Henry Stradling* the Vice-Admirall of the Ships which were directed to lie upon the Coast of *Ireland* to annoy the Rebells, and to prevent the bringing to them Ammunition and relief from forraign Parts, are both called away from that employment by His Majesties Command; and by reason of their departure from the Coast of *Munster*, to which they were designed, the Rebells there have received Powder, Ammunition, and other relief from forraign parts; by which, and many other particulars, too long to relate, it may seem as if those barbarous Irish Rebells are kept on foot and countenanced there, of designe to assist the Northern Cavaliers, and according to the Earl of *Straffords* unheard of advice, to have an Army in *Ireland*, with which His Majesty may reduce this Kingdom, especially considering those confident Rebells have presumed, very lately, to send a Petition to His Majesty, intituling themselves His Majesties Catholike Subjects of *Ireland*, and complaining of the Puritane Parliament of *England*, and desiring, That since His Majesty comes not thither, according to their expectation, that they may come into *England* to His Majesty; Which Petition, we may justly fear, is but a Prologue to that Tragedie they have designed to act here, in case their coming over be not prevented by the care and vigilancy of the Parliament and good people of *England*. But lest the House of Commons might seem to excuse the making of this Order by a way of Recrimination, They, for satisfaction to the world, do

pro-

proteſt before Almighty God (the ſearcher of all hearts) That they have as great compaſſion and ſorrow for the preſent ſufferings of their diſtreſſed brethren in *Ireland*, as if themſelves were in their caſe (into which they are confident thoſe horrid Traitours, thoſe monſters of men about His Majeſtie do labour to bring this Kingdom) That they have, and ſhall ever really endeavour by all means poſſible (with a due regard to the preſent eſtate of this Kingdom) to ſupply and ſupport them in this their great affliction, notwithſtanding the malice and obſtructions of all oppoſers.

That the Houſe of Commons lively apprehending the imminent danger of this Kingdom, and finding that whileſt they were active here to ſubdue the Rebels of *Ireland*, there were Papiſts, Traytors and Delinquents more active in the North, to conquer and deſtroy the Parliament and good people of *England*, Thought it neceſſary to provide for the ſafety of both, by preparing a competent Army for the defence of King and Kingdom. And although multitudes of well-affected perſons had cheerfully brought in great ſtore of Plate for that purpoſe, yet in regard the Plate could not be coyned with ſuch expedition as the Importance of the Service did require, and well knowing that One hundred thouſand pounds might for a ſhort time be borrowed out of the Adventurers Money for *Ireland*, without any prejudice to the Affairs of that Kingdom, whoſe ſubſiſtence depends upon the well-fare of this, and reſolving to make a reall and ſpeedy re-payment of what Money ſhould be ſo borrowed, did make this Order; which, that it may appear to all the world to be neither miſchievous, illegall, nor unjuſt (as His Majeſtie by the inſtigation of thoſe Malignant whiſperers is pleaſed to tearm it) the Houſe of Commons thought fit to recite it, in *hæc verba*; and in ſtead of retracting the Order, to re-pay the Money with all poſſible ſpeed.

The

The 30 of July, 1642.

IT is this day Ordered by the Commons House of Parliament, That the Treasurers appointed to receive the Monies come in upon the Subscriptions for Ireland, *do forthwith furnish by way of Loan, unto the Committee of the Lords and Commons, for the defence of the Kingdom, the sum of One hundred thousand pounds, for the supply of the publike necessities, for the defence of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, upon the publike Faith, to be re-paid duely and carefully within so short a time, that it shall not be diverted from the purpose for which it was intended, or any way frustrate the Acts already made in the behalf of that Adventure.*

BY which Order, and that which hath been here truely set down, it will easily appear to all the indifferent people of His Majesties three Kingdoms, whether the King and His Cavaliers, or the King and His Parliament do most affect and endeavour the setling of true Religion, and a firm and constant Peace within that bleeding and distressed Kingdom.

The examination of Collonell *Audley Mervin* given in the fifth day of *July* 1643. unto a ſelect Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and atteſted under his hand.

THis Examinate ſaith that about the 27 of *October* 1641. *Rory Maguire*, brother to the Lord *Maguire*, came unto Caſtle *Trelick*, in the County of *Tyrone*, being this Examinates then houſe, who amongſt other diſcourſe told this Examinate, that it was reſolved amongſt themſelves, to imploy him into *England*, to repreſent unto his Majeſtie, upon what grounds they had taken up Armes, and what deſires being granted, they would lay them downe: the reaſons *Rory Maguire* acquainted this examinate withall for the preſent were, that the Parliament in *England* was fully bent to the extirpation of the Catholique Religion, as was apparent in the execution of ſome of their prieſts, and *that they invaded the Kings prerogative in which their greateſt ſecurity repoſed.* To the firſt, I anſwered him, the power of the Parliament in *England* extended only to that Kingdome, their ſtatutes obliged not us untill confirmed it being found agreable to the conſtitution, of this Kingdome, by our owne Parliament. As to the ſecond,

we were no competent Iudges of the Parliaments proceedings, and it were ſeaſonable enough to vindicate the Kings prerogative, when his Majeſtie had declared it wounded, and had commanded his aſſiſtance, and deſired further to know, in what high poynt, thoſe poore proteſtant ſoules already murthered, had offended his Majeſties prerogative. Hee replied, that when he came next with the heads of their Remonſtrance unto mee, hee would ſatiſfie mee in every ſcruple. Upon his departure, this examinate called him aſide, adviſing him (in reſpect the ſaid *Rory Maguire* had married his ſiſter, and by her got 900 pounds *per annum* inheritance, that hee would deſiſt from further proſecuting ſo barbarous, and treaſonable a deſigne, and that it were ſeizable to procure his pardon, if he would beſtow his endeavours in appeaſing this Rebellion; but howſoever hee aſſuming at the preſent the power to ſend Proclamations into the Countrey) except he would repreſſe the fury of the fire, and ſword, and ſuch other acts of hoſtility, by publique notice given to the Countrey, that I durſt not addreſſe my ſelf unto his Majeſtie, ſince the ſubject, I feared, would receive but a cold welcome at the beſt, but eſpecially when it ſhould be dyed in ſo much innocent bloud: which he accordingly did, and this examinate gave notice to the Proteſtants about him, to diſpoſe of themſelves towards *Dervey*, and that hee would adventure himſelf the laſt man, and ſo by the bleſſing of God many were ſaved, and this examinate, his wife, two ſiſters, and his children eſcaped in the night, ſaving nothing but their lives: ſuch as remayned being deluded by the Rebells promiſes, and wedded to their owne habitations were maſſacred. This examinate further ſaith, that amongſt other dehortatorie reaſons uſed to *Rory Maguire* hee alleadged, that admit the Papiſts could for the preſent roote the Proteſtants out, yet they, nor their poſterity, could never enjoy a peaceable ſetlement, whilſt *England*, or *Scotland* ſurvived. To this hee replyed, that the Catholique Princes would aſſiſt them *viz.* *France*, & *Spaine*. I anſwered if it were ſo, they would be well paid for their paynes, and that it were

better

better to reſt with their peaceable government in their hand, then to dreame after a fained, and uncertaine priviledge in the buſh; and that I could aſſure him, thoſe Princes were in a condition of borrowing ſupplies, not lending any. This examinate remembers well his Reply, *viz.* Come, come brother, deceive not your ſelf, in being too wiſe, all *Ireland* is at this inſtant in our hands, I will ſhew you all the places of ſtrength to what perſons their ſupriſall was aſſigned, *this great undertaking was never the Act of one or two giddy fellowes, wee have our party in* England, *wee have our party in* Scotland, *that ſhall keepe them buſie for ſending you any ayd*, I aſſure you tis well if they can ſave themſelves, and before you can get thither, you will finde them, (if they be not already) *as deepe in blood as our ſelves*. He further added, if you will reſolve to goe, I will come within three or foure dayes, and then you ſhall know all; if you will not, I will convoy you, and yours ſafe to the next port, and ſee you imbarqued, Provided you ſweare, never to come over to fight againſt us. But I fearing this was to ſound me, and that ſo many lives depended upon my demeaſner; I replyed, bring your heads, the ſooner the better; but unwilling to truſt to any further curteſies eſcaped before his returne; He *told me this plot had beene of ancient date, and many times diſcontinued, but it had beene livelyrevived, and proſecuted from Candlemas laſt paſt, before the Rebellion, both in* England, *and* Scotland. *All which I have heard from many more of very conſiderable quality.*

Audley Mervin.

William Stewart Esquire, examined *July* 8. 1643. by a select Committee of the House of Commons, saith,

THat he being a Prisoner six Moneths among the Rebels in *Vlster*, from the middest of *November* 1641. he heard *Tyrlagh ô Neale*, and *Roger ô More*, and the principall men in *Vlster* say, that Religion, the lands escheated, and the *Kings Prerogative*, were the prime causes of their rising in Armes; that they knew well *the best of* England *would side with them*; that *they had good warrant in black and white for what they did*: that when he objected, the power of *England* and *Scotland* would bee brought against them, they replyed that there was little feare of that; *For the troubles of* England *were but then in beginning, and would not end in haste*; That he should see the King ere long in *Ireland*.

William Stewart.

Henry Stewart Gentleman Examined 8 *July* 1643. before a select Committee of the House of Commons saith,

THat at *Michaelmas* 1642. at the surrender up of the Castle of *Dungannon* to the Rebells, Sir *Philemon ô Neale* was desirous to know of this Examinate what forces General *Lesley* had with him, and what authority hee had, whether from King or Parliament, or both, he told Sir *Philemon* from both, which he would not beleeve, but said, *That ere long the troubles of* England *would call* Lesley *away to assist them,* and that he did not beleeve he had the Kings Commission, but hee hoped ere long to kisse the Kings hand, before those that were his greatest enemies.

Henry Stewart.

10 *November* 1641.

A Copie of a Letter directed to the Lord *Viceco. Coſtiloe*, from the Rebells of the Countie of *Longford* in *Ireland*, which he preſented to the State in their behalfe.

Our very good Lord,

OUr alliance unto your Lordſhips Anceſtors and your ſelfe, and the tryall of your and their performance of truſt unto their friends in their greateſt adverſitie encourageth us, and engageth your honour to our fruition of your future favours; the fixion of our confidence in you before any other of the Peeres, and Privie Counſellers of the Kingdome doubleth this obligation. Your Lordſhip may be therefore pleaſed to acquaint the Lords, Juſtices, and Councell, (to bee imparted unto his Sacred Majeſtie) with our grievances, and the cauſes thereof, the redreſſe which we moſt humbly pray, and the manner of it; Firſt, the Papiſts in neighbouring Countries are ſeverely puniſhed, and their miſerie might ſerve for Beacons unto us, to looke unto our owne, when our neighbours houſes are afire, and wee and other Papiſts are, and ever will be as loyall ſubjects, as any in the King his Dominions: for manifeſtation whereof, we ſend herein encloſed an oath ſolemnly taken by us, which as it received indeleble impreſſion in our hearts ſhall be ſigned with our hands, and

ſealed

ſealed with our blood. Secondly, there is an incapacitie in the Papiſts of honour, Offices, and the immunities of true ſubjects, the royall markes of diſtributive Juſtice, and a disfavour in the commutative, which raiſed ſtrangers and forrainers, whoſe valour and vertue was inviſible, when the old families of the Engliſh, and the major part of us, the meere Iriſh, did ſwim in blood to ſerve the Crowne of *England*, and when Offices ſhould call for men of worth, men without worth, or merit obtained them. Thirdly, the Statute of 2 *Eliz.* of force in this Kingdome againſt us and others of our Religion, doth not a little diſanimate us, and the reſt. Fourthly, the avoydance of grants of our Lands and liberties by quirkes and quiddities of law, without reflecting upon the King his Royall and reall intention for confirming our eſtates, his broad Seale being the pawne betweene his Majeſtie and his people. Fifthly, the reſtraint of purchaſe in the meere Iriſh of lands in the eſcheated Counties, and the taint and blemiſh of them and their poſterities, doth more diſcontent them then that Plantation rule, for they are brought to that exigent of povertie in theſe late times, that they muſt be ſellers, and not buyers of lands. And we conceive, and humbly offer to your Lordſhips conſideration (*Principiis obſta*) that in the beginning of this Commotion, your Lordſhip as it is hereditarie for you, will be a Phyſitian to cure this diſeaſe in us, and by our examples it will doubtleſſe beget the like auſpicious ſucceſſe in all other parts of the Kingdome, for we are of opinion it is one ſickneſſe, and one *Pharmack* will ſuffice; *ſublata cauſa, tollitur effectus.* And it will be recorded, that you will doe ſervice unto God, King and Countrie, and for ſalving every the forementioned ſoares, your Lordſhip to *bee an humble ſuiter in our behalfe, and of the reſt of the Papiſts, that out of the abundance of his Majeſties Clemencie, there may be an Act of oblivion, and generall pardon without reſtitution, or accompt of goods taken in the time of this Commotion, a libertie of our Religion, a repeale of all Statutes formerly made to the contrary, and not by Proclamation, but Parliamentary way*; A Charter of free Denizen

nizen in ample manner for the meere Irish, which in all succeeding ages will prove an union in all his Majesties Dominions in stead of division, a comfort for desolations, and a happinesse in perpetuitie for an imminent calamitie; and this being granted, there will be all things, *quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari*, and *quæ sunt Dei Deo*. And as it was by the Poet written, though he be prophane in other matters, yet in this Propheticall, *Divisum Imperium cum Iove Cæsar habet*. All which for this present we leave to your Honourable care; And we will, as ever we did, and doe, remaine

Decimo Novembr. 1641.

Your very humble and assured ever to be commanded,

Hugh mac Gillernow Farrall.
Iames Farrall.
Bryan Farrall.
Readagh Farrall.
Edmund mac Cahell Farrall.
John Farrall in Carbuy.
Garret Farrall.
Lisagh mac Conell Farrall.
Brian mac William Farrall.
Iohn mac Edmond Farral.
Iohn Farral.
Roger mac Bryne Farrall.
Barnaby Farrall

Iames mac Teig Farr. his marke
Morgan mac Carbry Farral.
Donagh mac Carbry Farrall.
Richard mac Conel Farrall.
VVilliam mac Iames Farrall.
Iames Farrall.
Taghua mac Rory Farrall.
Cormack mac Rory Farrall.
Conock mac Bryne Farrall.
Readagh mac Lisagh Farrall.
Connor Oge mac Conor Farrall.
Edmond mac Connor Farrall.
Cahell mac Bryne Farrall.

To

To the Honourable *William Lenthall* Eſquire, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons preſent theſe.

Worthy Sir,

THeſe Lines are ſent to give you this further accompt of our proceedings ſince my laſt from *Stafford* upon Thurſday *May* 30. that God who delivered the Town of *Namptwich* from three attempts of our Enemies of *Whitchurch*, did notwithſtanding upon the firſt attempt made againſt *Whitchurch*, deliverd the ſame into our hands, and foure peeces of Ordnance, ſome Powder, Armes, Horſes, and much Treaſure which was taken, but concealed by ſome of the common Souldiers and others; All their Carriages, cloaths, proviſions, and ſome horſes taken; Two of their Captaines and other perſons of worth ſlaine, and one Captaine, and ſome other perſons of qualitie taken Priſoners; The Lord was pleaſed much to appeare in this dayes ſucceſſe, and to aſſiſt our men with invincible and indefatigable courage, ſo farre as to enable them to make their entrance upon the mouth of their Cannon; There were twentie of theirs ſlaine out right, and not above two or three of ours, Colonell *VVinne*, Colonell *Crow*, Serjeant Major Generall *VVoodhouſe*, and the moſt of their prime Commanders eſcaped; Their Cannonier was killled by a ſhot made by our Cannoniere: we were not poſſeſ-

ſed of one Peece of Cannon at our entrance into this Countie, yet now God hath pleaſed plentifully to furniſh us with ſix peeces at *Namptwich*, and two at *Stafford*, ſo as wee now want Cannoniors to order and manage the ſame. ☞ *Within a few dayes after this victory there landed in two Barkes many Iriſh Rebels in* Worrall *in Cheſhire, ſome whereof acknowledged in the Preſence of divers ſufficient men, who affirmed the ſame unto me, that they had waſhed their hands in the blood of divers Engliſh and Scots in* Ireland, *and now hoped to waſh their hands in the blood of Engliſh men in* England; *Which Rebels being brought into* Cheſter, *were accuſed by ſeverall of thoſe perſons who came to* Cheſter *for refuge. to be the perſons who cut their husbands throats; others that they ripped up their childrens bowels. The Countrey wherein they firſt arrived, did apprehend ſo much diſtaſte, that they did all riſe with their beſt weapons, and apprehended divers of the Iriſh Rebles; but being unarmed, not having above ſeven or 8 Muſqueteers, they could not make good their Priſoners, who were reſcued out of their hands by a troope of horſe, which came from the Commiſſioners of Array, who alſo ſeized about 28 of our honeſt Countrey-men priſoners. Theſe Iriſh acknowledge they came from Strongforth, and that there are 1200. ſome ſpeake of 10000, more to follow after.*

Sir,

Liverpoole
June 1643.

Your moſt humble ſervant,
Will. Brereton.

We have placed a Garriſon in this Towne, which (I hope) may be of great Advantage, being the onely Haven Town in theſe parts of the Kingdome.

Poſt.

SInce I writ the lines above, two of our Long Boats which were manned and ſent out are returned, and have brought in the Boats which carried the Rebels, and have taken three or foure of the Rebells, who confeſſe they came from *Strangford*, and that they were ſent by one Maſter *Savage*: they have alſo ſeized ſome Barques laden with Win e, partwhereof belonges to thoſe who are well affected to you, and have ſuffered in your cauſe; But the greateſt part to thoſe who are engaged againſt you, which is reſerved here to be diſpoſed of as you ſhall pleaſe to order and direct.

Read in the Houſe *of Commons*
January 14.

A letter of Mart

(*Warwicke*, Lord *Mohun*, Baron of *Okehampton*, Sir) *Ralph Hopton*, knight of the *Bath*; *Sir* Iohn Barkeley, knight; and *William Aſhbourneham* Eſquire, or any two of them Commiſſioners authorized under the great ſeal of *England*, in the abſence of William Marques, of *Hertford*; to command all his Majeſties forces in the *Weſt*. To *George Chappell* of *Topeſham* Merchant.

WEE doe hereby nominate, authorice, and appoynt, you *George Chappell* to bee Captaine and chiefe commander of a ſhip called the Hope of *Topeſham*, requiring you with all diligence, and expedition, to endeavour the furniſhing and compleating of her with men, victuall, and ammunition, as alſo with tackell, and furniture, fit for a voyage to ſea, commanding all inferiour officers, ſouldiers, mariners, and ſeamen, under your command in the ſaid ſhip, and veſſell to obey you as their Captaine, according to this Commiſſion, authorizing you to ſet to ſea at any time, and as often as you in your diſcretion ſhall thinke fit, for the ſpace of ſix moneths next enſuing. And during the ſaid time to apprehend ſeiſe, and take for his Majeſties ſervice all ſuch Shipps, barques, and veſſells, as doe belong to the Cities, towns, and ports of *London*, *Exeter*, *Hull*, *Portmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Barneſtable*, *Bideford*, and

and *Plimmouth*, or to any of them, or to any other Cities, Townes, or Ports of this Kingdome of *England* now in Rebellion againſt his Majeſtie, or to the inhabitants of the ſame or any of them: And the ſame to carry or bring into any of his Majeſties Ports, or harbours, within the Countie of *Cornwall*. That the ſaid ſhipp, or goods ſo taken by you, together with the Merchants, Officers, maſters and Seamen may be proceeded againſt according to the lawes of this Land; giving you alſo full power and authority in caſe of reſiſtance to kill, and ſlay all ſuch as ſhall reſiſt you in the execution of this your commiſſion. And you are likewiſe to obſerve, and follow ſuch orders, and directions, as from time to time you ſhall receive from us. Given under our hands, and ſeales at *Honyton* the firſt day of *Iune Anno Domini* 1643.

Warwick Mohum,
Ralph Hopton,
Iohn Berkeley.

By the Supream Councell of the confederate Catholiques of *Ireland*.

TO all men, to whom this preſent ſhall come we the ſupreame Councell, of the confederate Catholiques of this Realme ſend greeting; Know yee that wee having taken into our ſerious conſideration the great and neceſſarie uſe, wee have of ſhips of warre, for the defence of the coaſts of this Realme, and advancement, and furtherance of commerce with forraign Nations, and for oppoſing of his Majeſties Enemies, who daily hinder and annoy *his Majeſties good Subjects of this Kingdome by Sea*, and ſtop all the Free trade in this Realme and abroad. Have therefore conſtituted, and appointed, and doe hereby ordaine conſtitute, and appoint Our wellbeloved Friend Captaine *Francis Oliver*, native of Flanders having received good teſtimony of his ſufficiency, and integritiy to be Captain of the ſhip called Saint *Michaell the Archangell* of burden an hundred and twentie Laſts or Tuns, or thereabouts Hereby giving and granting, unto the ſaid, Captaine full and abſolute power, Commiſſion and, authority to furniſh the ſaid ſhip, with all neceſſaries fit for ſea, and warre, and with the ſame to croſſe the ſeas, and take hinder and prejudice all ſuch as he ſhall find or meet *of his Majeſties enemies, the enemies of the generall Catholique cauſe now in hand in this Kingdome*, their ſhips and goods whatſoever, either by ſea or Land, by what means ſoever, and the ſaid ſhipping or Goods to ſet to ſale, and diſpoſe of as lawfull prizes, and open enemies goods, ſaving *unto his Majeſtie and his lawfull officers*, and to all other perſon or perſons bodies politique and corporate, all rights, requiſites, and duties due or uſually anſwered out of all prizes. And we hereby command all officers of all Ports, and Harbours, and Havens, within our Iuriſdiction, throughout this Realme to admit the ſaid Captaine *Francis Oliver*, and his Companies, ſhips and goods from time to time to paſſe, and repaſſe, come and goe without moleſtation or trouble

trouble; and that all Commanders of forts, and all other officers of his Majesties loving subjects to be aiding and assisting unto him in execution, and furtherance of the premises whatsoever and as often as occasion shall require.

And lastly we pray all forraigne Princes States, and Potentates to defend, protect, assist, and favour the said Captain his ships and goods, when and as often as he shall come into their respective coasts and harbours.

This our Commission to continue during our pleasure.

Given at *Kilkennie* the last of *December*. 1642.

Was signed,

Mountgarret, Hugo Ardmachanus,
Gormanston. Ioannes Episcop: Clonfertensis,
N. Plunket, Patr. Darcy,
Iames Cusack, Geffr. Browne.

Sealed

At a Labell in parchment with a seale of yellow wax bearing the marke of a long crosse, on the right side whereof a Crown; and a harpe on the left, with a dove above, and a flaming heart below the crosse, and round about this inscription. *Pro Deo, pro Rege & patria Hibernia unanimis.*

And Endorsed thus,

Memorandum this Patent is inrolled in the Admiraltie Court of *Ireland*, and that the whithin Captaine hath sworne and given security of his fidelitie according to the usuall forme, Witnes my hand the 5 *March* 1642.

Iames Cusack Judge Admiralty.

The

The Examination of *Iohn Davice*

Eſquire, taken before a ſelect Committee of the Houſe of Commons 13. *July* 1643.

SAith, that two Ships, the one called the *Michael* of *London*, Mr. *Sydrach Pope* being ſent therein for *France* with 648 Hydes to relade corne for the reliefe of the Proteſtant Armie in *Vlſter*, was by foule weather in *December* laſt forced into *Falmouth*, and there ſeiſed on by Sir *Nich. Slaney*, and manned with ſome Muſquettiers of his ſent unto Saint *Mallo* in *France*, where the Hides were ſold, and the proceed returned unto him in the ſaid Ship in powder, match, Ammunition &c. And further ſaith, that about the 20 of *April* laſt one *William King* of *Dover* his Ship being laden with 90 tunnes of Wine and ſalt from *France*, and bound for *Carrickfergus* in *Ireland* upon the examinaets accompt, was upon the Coaſt of *France*, taken by one *Rich. Iones*, Captaine of a ſhip ſet out from *Falmouth* with his Majeſties Warrant, and the ſhip and goods were ſold by him at *Breſt* in *France*.

IOHN DAVICE.

Great-Yarmouth.

The Examination of Christopher Hassall *of* Washford *in* Ireland *Sayler, taken this* 12 *of July,* 1643. *as followeth.*

WHo saith, that he was prest by the Major of *Washford*, Mr. *Nicholas Hayes*, about ten daies since, into a Dunkirke Frigot called the Patricke, *to serve the King of England at Sea, in taking and pillaging such Ships and Vessels as were not for the King*; of which Frigot one *George Pruncas* a Dunkirker was chiefe Commander and Captaine, and *Walter Hayes* an Irish-man was Captaine under him, and had about an hundred men in the Ship, and eleven pieces of Ordinance, and came out to the Sea the fourth of this instant June, and tooke and pillaged since they came out: First, an Apsome Barke, which after she was pillaged they sunke in the Sea, having taken out of her eleven packs of Cloth; and after that tooke a Fisherboat of *Yarmouth* upon Saturday last, and tooke out of her an hundred North-sea Cod-fish, and fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistoll, and pillaged the Vessell of all they could get, and of the mens Cloathes; and then put in the Apsome men taken out of the sunke ship, and so let them goe. And after that tooke a Scottish Barke, and a *Dover* barke, and a Pram or Hute, and a Catch; and tooke seven men out of the Pram, and two men out of the Scot, besides the Master, and three men out of the Catch, and carried them away in the Frigot, and put other men of their owne aboard; And afterward two of these Vessels so taken being rescued by Captaine *Wilde*, Commander of the ship, the Cygnet, in service for King and Parliament, were brought into *Yarmouth* rode this day, with this examinate being in one of them.

The marke of Christopher Hassall is subscribed.

Capt. per
Giles Cull
John Symond } Bayliffs.

Great-Yarmouth.

The Examination of Marke Roch *of* Waſhford *in* Ireland *Mariner, taken this twelfth day of June*, 1643.

THis examinate ſaith, that he is one of the Quarter-maſters of the Dunkirke Frigot, and was ſhipped by the Major of *Waſhford* to ſerve in the ſaid Frigot under two Captaines, whereof the one was a Dunkirker called Capraine *George Pruncas*, the other an Iriſhman called Captaine *Walter Hayes*, who had Commiſſion to examine all they ſhould meet withall, *whether they were for the King or Parliament; and if they were for the King to let them goe, and if for the Parliament to take and pillage them*; and did take firſt an Apſome man upon friday at night laſt, and pillaged the Ship, and tooke out of her divers packs of Cloth, being as he ſuppoſeth ſix or ſeven packs, and tooke the men alſo aboard and ſunke the Ship: and next day after tooke a *Yarmouth* Fiſher-boat at *Ortford Neſſe*: and tooke out of her certaine Fiſh, and pillaged Cloathes, and put the *Apſome* men aboard her, and ſo let them goe. And after that they tooke an Engliſh Hoy or Catch yeſterday morning, and what they did with her, he, this examinate knoweth not (it not being in his quarter;) and then tooke a Scottiſh Barke, and pillaged the men, and commited the Veſſell to *Hugh Kelley* another Quarter-maſter. And then tooke a *Dover* Ship laden with Coales, and pillaged her, which was after taken by Captaine *Wilde*, and is now comming into *Yarmouth*-rode. And alſo he ſaith that they took yeſterday a Forrain laden with deales, and tooke out the Maſter and ſeven of the Company, and the reſt got away with their veſſell and are gon to *London*. And yeſterday in the after noone this examinate being in the *Dover*-barke, which was committed to his charge, Captaine *Wilde* Commander of the Ship, the Cygnet, in ſervice for the King and Parliament, fell upon the ſaid Frigot, and ſhot at her, and was in fight with her about two houres, but could

not

not take her, becauſe she fled away, and was more ſwift in ſayle then he, but tooke this examinate with the *Dover*-barke, and ſent them into this roade of *Yarmouth*. And alſo he ſaith, that there are halfe a dozen more Ships at *Wafford*, fitted and made ready to come forth upon the like ſervice that the ſaid Frigot came out for.

Marke Roch his name is ſubſcribed.

Capt. per
Giles Call
Iohn Symond } Bayliffs.
Iohn Carter.
Robert Gower.

For his Noble friend Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, Knight, Governour of *Scharborough*, theſe:

Noble Sir,

THeſe are ſhewing your honour, that my Lord of *Aboyne* was gone from *Yorke* before my here comming, therefore I will intreat your honour to have ſuch a care of the Ammunition appertaining to my Lord of *Aboyne*, as your honour ſhall have of my Lord of *Antrim* his Ammunition, till ſuch time as I either come my ſelfe, or write to your honour; For Mr. *Jermyn* hath deſired me to write theſe lines to your Honour, for I am commanded to goe for *Scotland* for that effect, to which time, I ſhall continue,

Your Honours humble ſervant,

Yorke, May 8. 1643.

Serjeant-major Roſſe.

For my Noble Lord the Earle of *Antrim*, at *Yorke*.

My Noble Lord,

MAtters are fallen out quite contrary to my expectation, ſo as I ſhould not advile you to make ſuch haſt of your journey as we reſolved. I have ſent this bearer of purpoſe, who is the man I did ſend to *Montroſſe*, who will particularly ſhew you how matters goe, and how great folly it were to looke for any aſſiſtance from *Scotland*. Good Sir *Richard Grahame*, and a number of roundheads in theſe parts, upon your ſervants remaining here, and your Lordſhips other ſervants comming poſt, have ſpread a report that you and I, were upon a plot, to bring Forces from *Ireland*, to take in this Countrey; in ſo much as I have been forced to affirme the contrary with oathes, as I might juſtly doe. Thus much is given out by him, one *Dalſton*, and others as in acquittall to your Lady, for raiſing him out of the dunghill, which my Lord her husband did. He will be at *Yorke* within two or three daies, he will ſhift it off upon the Puritans of this Countrey, whereof he is the head: but upon my word your Lordſhip is little beholding to him. To my knowledge your Lordſhips ſervant will more particularly ſhew what paſſed; Nor ſhall any be more ready to doe you ſervice, then

Carlile, May 2. 1643. Your Lordſhips humble ſervant,
Nithiſdaill.

I did ſay that your Lordſhips Lady having ſome Hangings and other Furniture in *Knockfergus* was deſirous to have them brought away, but I had now adviſed you rather to let them alone for the preſent.

For

For my Noble Lord, the Earle of *Antrim*, at *York*.

My Noble Lord,

I Have daily expected theſe dayes paſt to have writ, which you deſired, from the party you know, I doe look for it each hour. *Hamilton*, I doe fear, hath done bad offices to the King ſince his return. My Lord I am very confident *Montros* will not flinch from what he profeſſed at *York*. I thinke much, I have heard nothing from my Lord *Aboyne*, but before I ſhall ſee you, I looke with confidence to give you a better account how matters are reſolved in *Scotland*, and ſhall never leave off to give full teſtimony that I am *Your Lordſhips faithfull ſervant*,

Nithiſdail.

My Lord, blame not your ſervant who hath been ſo long here. I would not ſuffer him to part till I had ſome greater aſſurance (from the Earle of *Montros*, and thereof who are for the K.) then as yet, and till my ſervants return I can give

For the Right Honourable, my Noble Lord, the Earle of *Antrim* at *Yorke*.

My noble Lord,

IF ſhould have been a blemiſh upon me, if I had not truly given you notice how matters go. I am not altogether deſperate of *Montros*; but ſay he were changed, I am in good hope you ſhall not lack well-affected Subjects in *Scotland* to proſecute that point we reſolved on. One thing I think ſtrange, that the Ammunition granted to your Lordſhip and *Aboyne* ſhould be ſtopped. My Lord, without that, neither can the Marqueſſe of *Huntley* doe ſervice, nor can your friends in the Iſles and Hilands be uſefull for you. So doe your beſt to have it quickly ſent away, and be confident you ſhall have aſſiſtance, though it muſt take a longer time, of the which I ſhall give your Lordſhip notice. So let no

alteration be thought upon, though a little it must be deferred. And be confident of the respects of

Your Lordships faithfull servant,

Carlile the 8. *of May.* 1643. Nithisdail.

I entreat these may present my bounden service to my Lady Dutchesse, your Lady.

Till I get advertisement from your Lordship, I shall have a Boat ready at your service.

For my Noble Lord, the Earle of *Antrim* at *Yorke*.

My Lord;

THis Gentleman can so well informe you of the particulars you expected from *Scotland*, as I must onely assure your Lordship, I dare not conclude with him; therefore if it please you to expect a second advertisement, it shall certainly bee sent to you by the first occasion. For I should be sorry, that what may so concerne your service should be subject to any scruple. And I assure your Lordship their future shall ratifie this opinion of

Burroughbridge in haste the 3. of May. 1643.

Your Lordships most humble servant Aboyne.

For the Right Honourable, the Earle of *Antrim*, these.

My Lord,

☞ BEing certainly informed by *Nithisdails* servant, That there is a new Order since we parted for stopping of the Ammunition, I have taken occasion to intreat your Lordship by this bearer, that I may know the particulars of it. I must confesse it surpriseth me, that any distance should alter so reasonable a conclusion. And certainly, I shall never deserve to be made the instrument of frustrating the hopes of these parts, which should have bin enabled

enabled by this supply. I am confident, there is scarce another mean to make our fidelitie *useleſſe for her Majeſties ſervice.* And if it pleaſe your Lordship to acquaint *the Queene* with theſe effects of my ingenuitie, you will thereby multiply your favours you have already conferred upon

My Lord, Your Lordships moſt affectionate
Carlile the 8. of May. 1643. *and obliged ſervant,* Aboyne.

To the Right Honourable, the Earle of *Antrim*, theſe.

William Earle of *Newcaſtle*, Governour of the Towne and County of *Newcaſtle*, and Generall of all His Majeſties Forces raiſed in the Northerne parts of this Kingdome for defence of the ſame.

To all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, Captains, and all other his Majeſties loving Subjects of *England* and *Ireland.*

For as much as the Right Honourable, the Earle of *Antrim* is to travell to *Dublyn* in *Ireland*, and other parts of that Kingdom, theſe are therefore to deſire and require you, and every of you to whom this ſhall come to be ſeen, to permit and ſuffer him and his ſervants quietly and peaceably to paſſe and repaſſe into theſe parts, and backe againe without any moleſtation or interruption. And further, I doe hereby require all Poſt-maſters, Conſtables, and other Officers, to furnish the ſaid Earle and his ſervants with ſo many Poſt-horſes as they ſhall have neede of from place to place, and Stage to Stage for all the ſaid journey, he and they paying the uſuall rates for the ſame. And hereof you or any of you may not faile at your perill: *Given under my hand and ſeal the fourth day of May.* 1643.

ſigned *Will. Newcaſtle.*

Fine

June 9. 1643.

A Declaration of the Lords of His Maiesties Privie-Councell in Scotland.

THe Lords of his Majeſties moſt honourable Privy-Councel, and the Commiſſioners for conſerving of the Peace, according to the great truſt repoſed on them by his Majeſtie and the Eſtates of Parliament, whereof they are to make account to God and his Majeſtie the next enſuing Parliament, taking to their deepeſt and moſt ſerious conſideration the the beſt wayes of preſerving the peace of this Kingdom, That all his Majeſties good and dutifull Subjects may enjoy their Religion, Liberties, and Laws, which God in a ſingular and wonderfull providence, in the time of his Majeſties raign hath vouchſafed them, and of the peace betwixt the two Kingdomes ſo unanimouſly and happily eſtabliſhed in the late Treaty of peace, and in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, Have faithfully endeavoured by all good means to reduce *Ireland* to his Majeſties obedience, which through the unnaturall, barbarous, and Antichriſtian cruelty of Papiſts, is from a peaceable Kingdome turned into a ſtage of unexampled and unexpreſſible miſeries, to be looked upon as an horrid and dangerous example by this Kingdom, and by their neareſt ſupplications to his Majeſtie, and their Declarations to the Parliament of *England*, but eſpecially by their earneſt deſires for eſtabliſhing Unity of Religion, and Uniformity of Kirk-government, and for diſbanding all Papiſts in Arms within their Dominions, and by the humble offer of their meditation to remove the unhappy differences, and quench the fire of a waſting Warre, begun betwixt his Majeſtie and his Subjects of *England*, wherein his Majeſties ſacred Perſon is expoſed to ſo great danger, and ſo many

many thousands of his Subjects have already perished: But finding to their great griefe the succesſe no way answerable to their endeavours and expectation, and the trouble of the neighbouring Kingdoms, and the dangers of this Kingdome daily arising to a greater height, then they by their care, counsell, and diligence, were able to remeid or obviate, they did resolve for this and other causes, which exercise and heavily presse the Kingdome at this time, to call a covention of the Estates, as the onely meane (his Majestie not thinking fit to hearken unto their motion of calling a Parliament) which might by common Counsell, consent and resolution, take the best course for representing yet more sensibly these manifold evils and dangers, and for overcomming by greater wisdom the difficulties which were above their power.

In the meane while (which they cannot but attribute to the mercifull and marvellous providence of God, and which is a confirmation to them of their resolution in calling a convention, and layeth the greater necessity upon the Estates, to meet the more willingly and frequently) *A treacherous and damnable Plot of* the Irish, English, and Scottish Papists, is begun to be discovered by the unexpected apprehending of the Earl of *Antrim* comming from *Yorke*, where he had kept his meetings and correspondence by Letters, with certaine Popish Lords his Confederates, and amongst others, with the Earle of *Nithisdail* and Viscount of *Aboyne*, their devillish designes and devices are come to light, and brought to our knowledge, partly by Letters from *Ireland*, shewing the deposition and confession of a servant of the Earle of *Antrims*, and partly by Letters which were found in the Earle his own pockets, all sent to them from *Ireland*: His servant, who was hanged at *Carrick-Forgus*, the day of May, deponed (as the Letters bear) before and at the time of his death, *That the designe was to reconcile the English and Irish in* Ireland, *that they by their joynt power, having expelled the Scots, the Irish Forces there might be sent against the Parliament of* England, *to deal* with some fit instrument there, by all their strength to surprize the Isles and the High-Lands, and to depopulate and waste so much of this Kingdom as their power could extend unto, being assured of the like dealing in the North, by the Papists and their

assistance there. And to have a Magazine at *Carlile* for twenty thousand men, to fall in with an hostility upon the south parts of this Kingdom. The Letters sent from *Nithisdail* and *Aboyne*, all written and subscribed by their hands to the Earle of *Antrim*, and found with him, although in some things covertly written, do carry thus much expressly, that for furtherance of the designe and point resolv'd on, there was assistance assured from the Isles, and from the North and South of *Scotland*, that Ammunition and Armes, without which they think their service useless, were appointed to be sent to the North, and other parts of this Kingdom, and that Popish Officers were commanded, and had undertaken to goe into *Scotland*; of which we are informed, some are already gone to the North, for stopping and disappointing so far as may be for the present (till the same divine providence make a more full discovery) the attempts and devices of this unnaturall and bloody confederacy and conjuration. As the Lords of his Majesties Privy Councell have given order that *Nithisdail* and *Aboyne* be cited, and criminally pursued of high Treason, and have made the same as a matter of publike and most high importance known to his Majestie, and to the Parliament of *England*: so they and the Commissioners of Peace also, for acquitting themselves in their trust, and for the safety of the Kingdome, doe make the same publikely known to all his Majesties good Subjects, that being forewarned of their danger, they may be upon their guards, and prepared against forraign invasion, and intestine plots and insurrection: And especially, that the Noble men, Commissioners of Shires, and Borroughs, perceiving greater and more apparent necessity of the approaching convention then they could have wished or expected, may at the day formerly appointed, meet in such celerity, and with such publike affection and disposition of heart, as the present condition of affairs doth require, and call for at their hands, and as beseemeth the lovers of their Religion, King, and Countrey, which are in so great danger, from Papists, Atheists, and other degenerated Countrey-men, who are no lesse inraged against this Kingdom, even since the late Reformation of this Kirk, then were their Predecessours at the first reformation of Religion, when their negotiating was so restlesse, and their attempts

tempts so many, and malicious against the work of God in this Land: *nor is it to be past without observation, that while His Majesty is making a publike Declaration of His intentions to defend and maintaine the Religion, Rights, and Liberties of this Kingdome*, according to the Lawes Civill and Ecclesiastick, *the Papists are conspiring, plotting, and practising against the Religion*, Rights, and Liberties established, and against the lives of his Majesties good Subjects; whereby they doe really manifest to the world what the Kings Majestie against his Declarations, and his Subjects against their confidence grounded thereupon, may look for from their malice and power, if they shall continue in Armes, and, (which God forbid) if they shall prevaile in the end. And whereas the Lords of Councell are informed, That the late Act of Councell for publishing his Majesties Declaration is mistaken by sundry, as a Declaration of their owne judgement, concerning the proceedings of another Kingdom; For preventing of this mistake, they think fit to remember and declare, according to the act of Councell in January last, shewing that their Lordships giving Warrant to print any Paper comming from his Majestie, or Parliament of *England*, did not import their approbation of the contents thereof: That they did on the first of June, both remember the famine, and expresse their intention in this publication to be far from taking on them to judge of the proceedings of the Parliament of another Kingdom; but onely to thank his Majestie for his gracious expressions towards the preservation of the Rights and Liberties of this Kingdom: And ordain this to be printed and published at the Market-Crosse of *Edinburgh*, and all other Burghs within this Kingdom, for the information of his Majesties Subjects within the same.

At *Edinburgh* the ninth day of June 1643.

THe Lords of his Majesties Privy-Councell and Commissioners for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, ordain this following Declaration to be printed and published at the Market-Crosse of Edinburgh, *and other Burghs of this Kingdom, for the information of all his Majesties good Subjects within the same.*

Arch. Primrose, Cler. *S.* Conf. & Commiſ.

To the Right Honourable, my very Noble friends, these, On the Irish Committee of the Parliament of *England*, present these with due respect.

Right Honourable,

EXpect nothing from your honours reall and faithfull servant in this adverse time, but what brings comfort; In my last expedition against the Rebels, occasioned by sudden intelligence, I went forth with two thousand foot, and three hundred horse, being provided for ten daies, at no greater allowance then seven ounces of meale a day for a souldier, our scarcity being so great, that for want of victuals and shooes we were unable to doe the service we wish, or your honours expect from us; Nevertheless our fortune was such that with this small party, without Cannon, for want of carriage horses, we beat *Owen Mc art Oneale*, Sir *Phelim Oneale*, and *Owen Mc art* the Generall his sonne, being all joyned together with their Forces, and forced them to returne upon *Charlemount*; after quitting the Generals house to be spoyled and burnt by us, with the whole houses in *Lochgall*, being the best Plantation in *Ulster*, and straitest for defence of the Rebels; At the same time Colonell *Hoome* with a party of five hundred men was busied in beleaguering the Castle of *Newcastle*: the receipt of all the *Intelligence comes from England to the Rebels in Ulster*, where it was my good fortune in time of treaty there, to trist a Barke come from the Isle of Man, with that treacherous Papist the Earle of *Antrim*, whose brother *Alexander was sent before by the Queenes Majesty from Yorke*, to make way for the Earle, in negotiating betwixt her Majesties Army in the North of *England*, and the Papists on the borders of *Scotland*, in the Isles of *Scotland*, and the North parts thereof, and with the Rebels in *Ireland*, *Their plot being set down*

by

by the Queenes Majesties consent, for the ruine of Religion, and overthrow of His Majesties loyall Subjects in all the three Dominions, as evidently doth appeare by the Letters, Characters, Passes, and Papers found with the Earle, directed by me to the Councell of *Scotland*, and the Generall. It becommeth me as the servant of the publique, intrusted with your Commission under the great Seale of *England*, to enforme truly your honours of the great prejudice the cause in hand suffers by your honours neglect of this Army, being unable to doe service as might be expected from them, if they received the halfe of the allowance your Souldiers receive at *Dublyn*, and had allowance for some horses for carriage; in my opinion, in six weekes time we could settle Garrisons in *Ulster*, and thereafter oversway your enemies elsewhere in any part within his Majesties Dominions, where your enemies prevailed most. Therefore my weake opinion is, this Army not be neglected, wherein consists so much of your peace and safety, having no friends you can repose into more then in us, who are desirous to see Religion flourish, Rebels subjected to obedience, and his Majesties Throne established in despight of Papists, and of wicked Councell, mis-leading his Majesty, to the ruine of his Dominions, who would be the happiest Prince in the World, if the Lord would moue his heart to hearken to the Counsell of those, sheds their blood for his honour. The Earle of *Antrim* shall Godwilling be kept close in the Castle of *Carrickfergus*, till I be acquainted from your honours concerning him, what course shall be taken with him: and the Traytor conveyed him last away, is to be executed, since we can extort no discovery from him then is contained in the Papers sent to *Scotland*, so recommending your honours, and your weighty affaires to the direction and protection of the Almighty, desirous to heare from you, I remaine,

Carrikfergus,
May 23. 1642.

Yourr most humble, truly affectionate,
and reall servant,

ROBERT MONRO,
Generall Major.

The Examination of John Dod Clerke, *taken by a ſelect Committee of the Houſe of Commons, July* 8. 1643.

SAith, that after he had ſuffered many miſeries i this rebellion of *Ireland*, he repayred into this Kingdome, and ſome occaſions carrying him to *Oxford*, he ſtayed there ſeven weekes, and came out of *Oxford*, June 13. 1643. That during his ſtay there, he ſaw a great number of Iriſh rebels whom he very well knew to have had an hand in the moſt barbarous actions of that rebellion, as the daſhing of ſmall infants in pieces, the ripping up of women with child, and the like: among whom was one *Thomas Brady*, who at *Turbet* in the County of *Cavan* in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, within ſeven miles where this ſaid examinat lived, as 36 old men, women, and children, not able to flie, were paſſing over a bridge, cauſed them all to be thrown into the water, where they were all drowned. That this *Brady* is now at *Oxford*, in great favour, and Serjeant-major to Colonell *Percy* his Regiment: That he ſaw there three Franciſcan Fryers, namely, *Bryan ô Gormuti*, *Anthony mac Geoghagan*, and *Thomas Nuegent*; and three Jeſuits, namely, *Laurence Sutton*, *Philip Roche*, and *Edmund ô Rely*, who were all very earneſt for the cauſe and daily encouraging the ſouldiers to fight againſt the Roundheads; and for that purpoſe have lyſted themſelves in the Lord *Dillons* Troupe (as was affirmed by divers;) they goe very brave and are called Cornets. That there are daily and publique meetings at Maſſe, in almoſt every ſtreet there; and verily beleeves in his conſcience, that for one Sermon preached there are foure Maſſes ſaid now at *Oxford*. That he ſaw Sir *Iohn Dungan* there (a man accuſed of high treaſon in *Ireland*, for partaking in that rebellion, and fled

fled into *England*) who had a Commission for a Troop of horse. The Lord *Bernewall* of *Trimlestowne*, and his sonne, who hath a Commission for a Troope of horse, and is now gone into *Wales* to raise them; a sonne of the Lord *Nentervills*, who hath gotten a command likewise. That as neere as he can possibly compute, there was then at *Oxford* about 3000 Irish rebels; and that most of the Kings life-guard are Irish.

John Dod.

FINIS.